



**Programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution**

**Annex I.b: Programme for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis or sheep and goat brucellosis (*B. melitensis*)**

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this document completely filled out by the 31 May of the year preceding its implementation (Art. 2 of Decision (EU) 2015/2444 and Art. 12 of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014).

For multiannual programmes already approved, this document shall also be filled out and submitted after selection of the options:

This programme is multiannual: "YES"

"Funding request for subsequent year of already approved multiannual programme"

If encountering difficulties:

- concerning the information requested, please contact [SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu).

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- 5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Member state : PORTUGAL

Disease : Bovine tuberculosis

Species : Bovines

This program is multi annual :

Request of Community co-financing for year :

**1. Contact data**

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Your job type within the CA : Head of Animal Protection Unit

**Submission Date**

**Friday, January 06, 2017 10:35:50**

**Submission Number**

**1483698737655-9828**



# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## 2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

*Provide a description on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), and the main results in the last 5 years (incidents, prevalence, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Portugal is implementing the co-financed bovine tuberculosis eradication programme (BTEP) since 1991, based on the application of comparative intradermal tuberculin test (CITT). Holdings covered by the programme have a health status attributed in accordance with Directive 64/432/EEC of 26 June and its amendments, Decree-Law No 272/2000 of 8 November 2000, Directive 2008/73/CE of 15 July and Decree-Law No 79/2011 of 20 June.

In 1993, year of consolidation of the BTEP, herd prevalence was 0.2% and the disease has been progressively controlled over the years. By 2012 Algarve, one of the 5 veterinary regions of the mainland Portugal was recognized as officially free of tuberculosis (Decision 2012/204/EU of 19 April 2012). Over the past 5 years, the BTEP achieved a 58.2% reduction, from 0.79% of positive holdings (herds with at least one positive animal to CITT) in 2011 (Mainland and Azores) to 0.33% in 2015 (please see Annex 8). From 2014 to 2015, the reduction in the % of positive holdings was of only 3.0% (from 0.34 to 0.33%).

The BTEP covered 96.98% of holdings under the programme and the % of positive holdings indicator reflects different situations in the 4 mainland regions under the programme and the Azores. The differences between 2014 and 2015 were the following:

- Norte: from 0.13% to 0.15%
- Centro: from 0.37% to 0.14%
- LVT: from 0.39% to 0.29%
- Alentejo: from 1.30% to 1.36%
- Azores: from 0.14% to 0.08%

National indicators reflect different situations in the 4 regions under the Programme, but all regions improved their indicators over the last 5 years. At the end of the 2015 programme there were 71 positive (T2) holdings from an universe of 36,085 herds (Mainland and Azores).

Region Norte - the bovine production is characterized by small production units, averaging 18.5 bovines controlled for bovine tuberculosis (BT) per herd. Tuberculosis has been decreasing over the last 5 years, from 0.33% to 0.15%, which represents 54.5% reduction, but no progress was observed in the last year. In the end of 2015 this region had 20 T2 herds from a universe of 16,852 herds.

Region Centro - also presents a majority of small holding, averaging 24.7 bovines controlled per herd. Tuberculosis has been decreasing over the last 5 years, from 0.63% to 0.14% (77%), with a good progress in 2015. In the end of 2015 this region had only 4 T2 herds from a universe of 6,039 herds.

Region Lisboa e Vale do Tejo - has an average size of controlled bovine per holding of 94.2 animals. Tuberculosis has been decreasing over the last 5 years, from 0.77% to 0.14%, which represents 81.8% reduction. In the end of 2015 this region had only 2 herds with T2 status from a universe of 1,126 herds.

Region Alentejo has a different production system, with larger herds with 147.4 bovines controlled per

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

herd on average, most reared in extensive systems, where farms have their own land without much contact between herds. Tuberculosis has been decreasing over the last 5 years, from 3.37% to 1.36%, which represents 59.6% reduction. In the end of 2015 this region had 45 T2 herds from a universe of 4,416 herds.

Algarve region - carries out the surveillance for tuberculosis-free regions in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 64/432/EEC of 26 June 1964.

The BTEP in the Autonomous Region of the Azores was launched in January 2004. Only in 2007, and for the first time since 2004 and over the preceding 20 years, 2 animals tested positive in the island of S. Miguel and required the implementation of officially stipulated measures to eliminate this outbreak. The two infected animals in the region were diagnosed in October 2012 and May 2014. The epidemiological data between 2010 and 2015 is presented in Graph 2 and 3. Graph 4 shows the number of bovines slaughtered for consumption in the Region, the number sent to mainland Portugal and Madeira for slaughter and the number of animals with lesions confirmed as having been caused by tuberculosis.

In 2015, at national level, the 94 positive herds were recorded, with 550 positive animals. From the 84 herds investigated with collection of organs from positive slaughtered animals, 53 were confirmed with isolation of *Mycobacterium bovis*. The 262 histopathological examinations and 265 bacteriologic tests, resulted in 112 animals with positive isolation of *M. bovis*.

Post-mortem inspection at slaughterhouses and investigation of lesions (histopathology and bacteriology) are also carried out. The decline in the prevalence on holdings also lead to a decline in the number of suspect lesions detected at slaughter with confirmation of the disease, which decreased from 101 in 2010 to 33 in 2015.

The maintenance of a pre-eradication phase but the difficulties in further progress of the programme in the last 2 years have been analysed by evaluating possible sources of infection. In 2015, 12.2% of the epidemiological investigations could not find any epidemiological link to infection, but 20.4% indicated possible contacts with wild animals, mainly deer and wild boar, which happens particularly when food and water are scarce. However 6.0% still indicated the possibility of introduction of infected animals into the herd.

Compulsory pre-movement testing has been applied to avoid the entrance of bovine in T3 herds, with the following data registered for Mainland in 2015:

- herds - 16.258
- animals - 60.961

### 3. Description of the submitted programme

*Provide a concise description of the programme with its main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, eradication measures to be applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes), the target animal population, the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Objectives: The purpose of the Portuguese Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Program, both in the mainland and in the Autonomous Region of Azores is to reduce the incidence and prevalence on

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

holdings creating officially free areas and achieving the eradication of the disease. Early diagnosis and good containment of the infection is therefore necessary, while implementing also the protection of free herds through the control of animal movements.

**Duration:** This program is presented for a period of one year and aims the surveillance of the bovine population and the reduction in the prevalence and incidence of the disease that will permit holdings' status to further improve.

**Coverage:** The programme will be implemented on the entire territory of mainland Portugal with the exception of the Algarve (which has officially tuberculosis-free status) and in the Autonomous Region of the Azores. See map in Annex 2 of the territory of mainland Portugal.

In the mainland the programme covers all bovines over six weeks of age.

Male animals for fattening will be tested in accordance with Annex A, I, 2 (c) of Directive 64/432/EEC.

Frequency of CITT depends on the herd's health status and on the epidemiological indicators of the region. All animals over 6 weeks of age in holdings which are not officially tuberculosis-free are subject to CITT testing until the herd achieves disease-free status.

In the Azores, according to the last approved Plans, each island will reach, individually, the status of "officially free of bovine tuberculosis island." Testing will be applied to bovines over 24 months of age in 33.3% of animals per holding in São Miguel, and in 25% of the animals of all other islands, Terceira, S. Jorge, Santa Maria, Graciosa, Pico, Faial, Flores and Corvo. Since it is the last year of the seven years established in TB Eradication Plan, the islands of for Santa Maria, Flores and Corvo will be proposed in 2017 to the status of "officially free of bovine tuberculosis island".

Sampling and testing scheme in Portugal-mainland and in the Azores is presented in point 4.4.6 - Tests used and sampling and testing schemes.

**Diagnosis:** The official diagnostic test, as already mentioned, is the CITT, which considers positive, negative and doubtful results. Following a doubtful result, a new CITT test is carried out 42 days later, to clarify the result. In these cases the positivity of the animal is determined by a non- negative result (positive or doubtful) in this second test. In infected holdings the decision on positivity is based on the reaction to bovine tuberculin (strict interpretation).

The gamma-interferon test is a complementary diagnostic test performed simultaneously with the CITT, upon decision of the official veterinary services, in the following situations (see Annex 5):

- a) on holdings that are not free from bovine tuberculosis and have animals recorded as having inconclusive results in the intradermal tuberculin test;
- b) as an alternative to slaughter of all animals on infected holdings where animals successively test positive in the intradermal tuberculin test (chronic positivity);
- c) on holdings (regardless of their health classification) if a significant percentage of animals test positive in a single intradermal tuberculin test.

**Case definition:** Under this program a positive case is an animal with positive (or doubtful at the retesting) result in the CITT test and an animal with detection of tuberculosis compatible lesions on routine examination at slaughterhouse.

Under this program, an "Epidemiological Unit", is a herd or a set of herds in a given geographical area,

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

under the same management techniques and with frequent contacts to each other, considered as a whole from the epidemiological point of view (as paragraph d) of art. 2 of DL 272/2000 of November 8).

Classification of holdings: All the holdings covered by the programme have a health status in accordance with Directive 64/432 EEC of 26 June and Decree-Law No 272/2000 of 8 November 2000. Health status is assigned or amended by the official veterinary services, and are the following: officially disease-free (T3) and non-disease free, including herds which are undergoing health measures (T2) and infected (T2.1 – with isolation of *M. bovis*). The classification Scheme is explained in Annex 3.

Fattening herds "ET3B4L4" are classified as free. Other fattening herds will evolve from status E1 (not classified) to classified holdings.

The dynamic assignment, maintenance and change of health status defined in the program is described in point 4.4.4 - Qualifications of animals and herds including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease.

Data management: Surveillance data regarding herds, animal and actions regarding the programme is inserted and managed by a computerized information system PISA.net, connecting OPP, DSAVR, laboratories and DSPA. Data is analyzed for the implementation of the programme and for evaluation and reporting.

Measures in positive holdings: In the non-free herds the following testing methodology is applied:

a) In the herds confirmed as infected with tuberculosis by means of isolation of *M. bovis* (T2.1), all animals over 6 weeks of age are tested, 42 days after removal of the last animal with positive reaction. The reading of this test takes into account reaction to bovine tuberculin (non-comparative test). If no more positive reactions are found, two consecutive tests are carried out with a minimum of 60 days apart, to all farm animals over 6 weeks of age. If results obtained in these last tests are both negative the herd reaches the T2 status.

b) In the T2 status, all of the bovine animals over 6 weeks of age, are tested after 6 months of achieving T2 status. If all cattle react negatively to this test the herd acquires T3 status.

Other measures such as restriction of movements, slaughter and compensation of positive animals, and others are explained in point 4.4.9 - Measures in case of a positive result.

Measures following sanitary inspection suspicion notification: The detection of suspected tuberculosis lesions in post mortem routine examination at slaughterhouse leads to immediate measures in the holding.

Samples are taken from those inspected animals and sent to NRL for histopathological and bacteriological diagnosis.

Investigation is made on herds where that animal may have been. Consequently, in those other contact holdings, all cattle over 6 weeks of age are submitted to CITT test, and any positive reaction conducts to the previously described procedures.

Measures regarding animal movement: Animals from officially disease-free herds alone may be moved without restrictions. This control is based on the updated information concerning herds' status recorded in the database for the registration and identification of bovine animals (SNIRA).

Herds with suspended (T3S) or not disease-free status (T2 and T2.1) are only allowed to move animals to slaughter, under official control, and regular checks on movements are scheduled in SNIRA.

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Measures regarding tuberculosis in wild animals by *M. bovis*: In certain regions of the country overpopulation of large game animals (deer and wild boar) plays an important role in the transmission of TB agent, acting these animals as reservoirs for domestic cattle. The Notice (Edital), in force since April 29, 2011, defines the area of epidemiological risk for tuberculosis for the largest game animals, according to the distribution of these animals in the country including several counties of DSAVR Centro and DSAVR Alentejo. The main aspects of this Notice are:

- In all big game hunting activities a veterinarian should be present;
- In all hunted animals an initial examination must be conducted, made by the veterinarian, to ensure: meat safety, protection of hunters and personnel involved and the correct destination of the by-products of hunting;
- Whenever tuberculosis suspected lesions are observed, samples should be collected for laboratory diagnosis (histopathological and bacteriological examination).

### 4. Measures of the submitted programme

#### 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

*Duration of the programme:* 2017

##### **First year:**

- Eradication
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Vaccination

# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## 4.1.1 Timeline for the eradication

*Provide the timeline foreseen for the eradication with detailed justification (max. 32000 chars) :*

The tuberculosis eradication programme in mainland Portugal in 2015 covered 97% of herds under the programme and the percentage of positive herds was 0.35% (in comparison with 0.37% in 2014). These numbers suggest a stable situation: by the end of 2015, there were 71 non indemne T2 herds and in 2014 there were 73.

It will be very difficult to eradicate the disease in the next few years, despite all our best efforts due to the presence of infected wildlife and the continuous threat it poses to extensive cattle production systems.

Taking into consideration the need of 6 consecutive years of 99.9% officially free herds the goal would be to eradicate Bovine tuberculosis by 2025.

In the Azores, the progress has been good (see graphics for Açores), without isolations since 2014. It is expected that the islands of Santa Maria, Flores and Corvo may obtain the officially free status for bovine tuberculosis in 2017; Graciosa and Pico in 2018; Faial in 2019; Terceira and S. George in 2020 and S. Miguel in 2021.

## 4.1.2 Interim targets in relation to the timeline for eradication

*based on herd prevalence and herd incidence at different periods in link with the timeline for eradication (max. 32000 chars) :*

According to the WD Sanco/10181/2014 the expected results (targets) will be in 2017 as follows:

Herd prevalence – 0.27%

Herd incidence – 0.20 %

It seems possible to achieve these targets considering that they represent a reduction of herd prevalence of 18% from 2015 to 2017 and a reduction of incidence of 20%, in the same period.

In Alentejo and Centro regions where the main problems are identified, there is a persistent risk of *M. bovis* transmission from infected deer and wild boars to bovines maintained in extensive beef production systems. Efforts are being made to work with hunters regarding the disposal of subproducts and with farmers to apply measures to avoid contacts. However it will be difficult to completely avoid in these regions sporadic introduction of tuberculosis in the herds.

The interim targets are to achieve by 2020 a 0.14% prevalence and 0.08% incidence and by 2023 a 0.06% prevalence and 0.01% incidence, in order to achieve eradication by 2025.

# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## 4.2 Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders involved in the programme

*Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved stakeholders. Explain which actions are taken to actively involve the stakeholders in the implementation of the programme.*

(max. 32000 chars):

The Directorate-General for Food and Veterinary (DGAV) is the authority responsible for the control and eradication of bovine tuberculosis and its central service (DSPA) is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the programme.

In the mainland, the 5 Directorates for Regional Food and Veterinary Services (DSAVR), decentralized services of DGAV (Norte, Centro, Lisboa e Vale do Tejo (LVT), Alentejo and Algarve), are responsible not only for overseeing the implementation of the various activities under the Programme in their area but also for the attribution of herd status and the official control of measures carried out. DSAVR monitors the execution of CITT and the compliance with the legal requirements arising from the agreements signed with OPPs. Routine surveillance in the slaughterhouse is performed by veterinary inspectors of DSAVRs.

The diagnostic tests on holdings are carried out by veterinarians of the livestock producers' associations (OPP), which registers the results of the test in PISA.Net.

The national reference laboratory INIAV, I.P. is responsible for the post-mortem diagnosis (histopathology and bacteriological tests on suspicious tuberculosis lesions samples) and Gama interferon test.

In brief, the organisation of activities of the programme is the following:

OPP submits an annual health programme to DSAVR. The programme is analysed and approved, regarding the compliance with the established rules. Field activities are carried out by OPP, namely carry out CIIT and animal identification, and also record the results of CITT in the national animal health programme (PISA.Net). DSAVR must be informed whenever positive results are detected. DSAVR validates or changes the health status of the herd in light of the results of CITT, considering also the results of histopathological and bacteriological tests obtained latter by INIAV in the samples collected from positive or suspected animals.

In face of positive results, DSAVR sets the following procedures:

- In T3 herds the health status is suspended and the holders are directly notified of the results obtained together with the imposition of restrictions on animal movement. The positive animals are officially identified for slaughter and transported to the slaughterhouse under official control.

- In T3S, T2 or T2.1 herds the holders are informed of the results obtained, the animals intended for sanitary slaughter are marked and transported to slaughterhouse under official control.

- DSAVR supervise sanitary slaughter and collect samples, organizes the compensation process, registers data on PISA.Net and organise the following CITT to be carried out in the positive/infected holding. DSAVR also carries out epidemiological investigations involving the farmers and the OPP veterinarians in

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

the identification of risk factors and of the measures to limit transmission.

Farmers have the responsibility to provide access and the means to implement measures on animals, to comply with the rules on identification and movement of animals (including pre-movement tests), to permit the loading and transport for slaughter on health grounds and to comply with the movement restrictions and the depopulation periods imposed following total slaughter. They have the right to compensation for slaughter on health grounds provided they assume their responsibilities pursuant to the laws that apply. Their active involvement is provided by OPP veterinarians which have an important role in education and transmission of information on good practices and legal obligations to farmers. Work is being done by DGAV in improving the awareness of OPP veterinarians for the importance of transmitting sanitary safeguard measures to the owners of infected and non-infected holdings. In 2016, 5 meetings in 4 different regions were done, involving 175 field veterinarians.

Signed compromise with farmers is assumed following partial or total slaughter of for the compliance of movement restrictions and depopulation imposed periods. Compensation for slaughter on health grounds is paid provided that responsibilities pursuant to the laws that apply are assumed. Whenever infection is diagnosed, the work of official veterinarians imposing restrictions and controlling the improvement of sanitary status of holdings require a direct involvement of farmers in the programme

In the Azores AR, the authority responsible for coordinating and monitoring the Tuberculosis Eradication Programme is the Regional Directorate of Agriculture, via the Directorate for Veterinary Services. The implementation of measures is co-ordinated on each island via a veterinarian who is a Head of Division or Head of the Veterinary Service Sector of the Agricultural Development Service of the island, who may request cooperation from veterinarians from other bodies. The measures under the plan are implemented by technicians from the agricultural development services of the different islands, and in the island of São Miguel and Pico, by the Agricultural Association of São Miguel, Young Farmers Agricultural Association of S. Miguel and Agricultural Association of Pico Island, through an agreement signed between that entity and the regional veterinary authority .

The Regional Veterinary Laboratory of the Azores carries out gamma-interferon testing for laboratory diagnosis. The Regional Laboratory also carries out histopathological examination of every single sample.

Bacteriological examination alone is carried out in the National Agrarian and Veterinarian Research Institute (INIAV).

### 4.3 Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

*Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The eradication programme will be implemented on the entire territory of mainland Portugal with the exception of the Algarve, which obtained officially tuberculosis-free status in 2012. The area covered by the Directorate for Regional Food and Veterinary Services of the Algarve (DSAVRALG), corresponding to the geographical area of the district of Faro is therefore excluded.

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

The regions covered by the programme are identified in the attached map (Annex 2) as:

- Directorate for Food and Veterinary Services of the Region of Norte (DSAVRN),
- Directorate for Food and Veterinary Services of the Region of Centro (DSAVRC),
- Directorate for Food and Veterinary Services of the Region of Lisboa e Vale do Tejo (DSAVRLVT),
- Directorate for Food and Veterinary Services of the Region of Alentejo (DSAVRALT).

The plan will be implemented on all the islands of the Azores archipelago - Santa Maria, S. Miguel, Terceira, Graciosa, S. Jorge, Pico, Faial, Flores and Corvo.

### 4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

*A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures and detailed reference must be made to Union legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.*

#### 4.4.1 Notification of the disease

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Bovine TB is a notifiable disease since 1953 under the Decree-Law No 39 209 of 14 May 1953. This obligation is reinforced by Decree Law No 272/2000 of 8 November 2000.

The notification procedure is initiated whenever:

- suspect lesions are detected in routine examination in the slaughterhouse, whereupon the corresponding entry is made on the DGAV's health inspection database (SIPACE), which notifies the DSAVRs on a specific form.
- positive results in diagnosis on live animals, whereupon the responsible veterinarian (OPP) sends a report to the veterinary services (DSAVRs).

Health classification of a herd is suspended following notification of a positive result and appropriate measures are carried out.

SNIRA database is also updated when requirements for maintaining a herd's disease-free status are not met, allowing the stop of movements between holdings.

#### 4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The programme covers all females and males over 6 weeks of age .

On holdings that are officially tuberculosis free the age of the bovines to be checked is determined depending on the epidemiological indicators of the region and the respective risk assessment as described at point 3.

On holdings that are not disease-free all bovines over 6 weeks old are checked.

The Azores programme covers animals over 24 months of age and will be applied in different sampling schemes according with the islands (25% or 33% of animals). Please see point 4.4.6.

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Decree-Law No 142/2006 of 27 July 2006 and its amendments, regulates the National Animal Information and Registration System (Sistema Nacional de Informação e Registo Animal - SNIRA) and lays down measures for the identification, registration and movement of bovine animals, with specific regard to the accompanying documentation required. SNIRA for bovine consists of three essential elements, namely:

- Ear tags for individual identification of animals;
- Individual passport;
- Existences registration and movements updated at each holding;
- National Data Base (SNIRA) with holding registration and each animal movement.

All bovine holdings are identified with a holding code (ME), an officially attributed, and are recorded in SNIRA database. This thus contains all cattle holders and their holdings and animals.

All bovines are identified with a unique number affixed to the animal in two ear tags, one in each ear. Ear tags are attributed to the holdings, officially authorized, and the respective owner (holder) is responsible for this identification and as well to communicate to SNIRA database the birth of any animal within 7 days from the date of identification. Identification is mandatory up to 20 days old. Following the identification and birth registration, the competent authority (DGAV) issues the respective bovine individual passport within 14 days, through the SNIRA database.

The bovine passport (PB) always follows the animal in all movements, including if intended for the slaughter, and the holder is responsible for owning all PB of his holding. The PB has the registration of the identity of the animal, the current holding, the holdings where the cattle went by and the health status of the herd.

The owner/holder has the responsibility to keep a register (RED) of the animals and their movements, with the identification and the number of animals on the holding, registration of inputs and outputs and respective animal identification.

### 4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

All the holdings covered by the programme have a health status in accordance with Directive 64/432/EEC of 26 June and Decree-Law No 272/2000 of 8 November 2000; Directive 2008/73/CE and Decree-Law No 79/2011 of 20 June.

The dynamic assignment, maintenance and change of health status defined in the program is the following:

- T3 officially tuberculosis free herds are those that fulfil the program and in which the bovines over six weeks of age introduced undergo with negative result to CITT in the previous 30 days (pre-movement

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

test), according with the criteria set out in the legislation and specific guidelines on the subject "Manual of procedures for health classification".

- The officially free health status (T3) is suspended (T3S) in the following situations:

- a) If any CITT reveal positive animal(s).
- b) As a result of the detection of suspicious lesions on routine examination at slaughterhouse.
- c) If an Epidemiological Inquire (EI) reveals the possibility of infection.
- d) When conditions to be considered officially free are not fulfilled.
- e) For any other reason considered relevant to the strategy against tuberculosis by the official veterinary services.

- The suspension is lifted after a positive CITT without bacteriological or histopathological confirmation, if all the animals over 6 weeks of age test negative in a CITT carried out 42 days after suspension.

- The officially free health status (T3) is withdrawn to infected T2.1, when the presence of *Mycobacterium bovis* is confirmed by isolation of the agent or positive histopathological exam.

- Infected herds (T2.1) can become non disease-free (T2) after they test negative in three successive CITT on all bovines more than 6 weeks of age. The first test being carried out 42 days after the slaughter of the last animal reacting positive, a second test 60 days after the first test and one further test 60 days after the second one.

Herds classified as not disease-free, undergoing health measures (T2) reacquire officially disease-free status (T3) if they test negative, in CITT on all bovines over 6 weeks of age, 6 months after of being assigned the status T2.

Please see Annex 3.

Presently E1 are fattening herds that receive animals from free reproduction herds and fattening herds (excluding E2). These herds can only send animals to slaughter or other fattening herds (excluding ET3B4L4 classified fattening herds).

Presently E2 are fattening herds that receive animals from free or non-free reproduction herds (with pre-movement negative test - risk assessment test TAR) and also from fattening herds. These herds can exclusively send animals to slaughter and are submitted to a rigorous control by DSAVR.

ET3B4L4 are classified fattening herds that receive animals from free reproduction herds and free fattening herds with negative pre-movement tests. These herds can send animals to slaughter and to other fattening herds.

During 2017 fattening herds E1 will underwent a classification scheme.

### *4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease*

# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

*Please detail also the rules existing for transhumance and common grazing areas, if any.*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Decree-Law No 142/2006 of 27 July 2006 and its amendments, lays down measures for the monitoring of movements of bovine animals.

When cattle are transferred from one holding to another, or when they are sent for slaughter they must be accompanied of the respective bovine passport (PB) and a movement document (Declaration of Movements) currently issued from the SNIRA database according to health classification or the health status of holdings involved.

There is a web service between SNIRA and PISA.Net used to validate the movement. The kind of movement authorized, the document that is necessary, who can obtain it and the predictor conditions for each movement, were previously fixed and are part of the informatics system validation. The system is prepared to emit alerts that will help veterinary official services to perform control activities and to confirm the ownership of the animal.

The Declaration of Movement documents can therefore be obtained directly from the online system by the animal owner or at the information collection points located at the SVO or at Agricultural Confederations reception desks.

Despite the emission of the Declaration of Movement ensures the movement's registration on the SNIRA database, the owner of the holding of destination must notify the database of the entrance of the animal within the period of 7 days, and this procedure is mandatory to update the information in the system. Irregularities to animal movement rules are detected either during visits to the farms or through reports of SNIRA database and all infractions are subjected to administrative offense.

With a view to supporting the maintenance of the health status of cattle holdings that are classified as T3 for the purposes of conducting the tests to be carried out beforehand on bovines destined for such holdings, a manual for the implementation of pre-movement tests on national territory is published.

Depending on the health status of the herd, the animal movement options are the following:

- Animals originating from officially free holdings (T3) may circulate from their holding to another with the same health status if the determinations relating to the pre-movement tests are carried out.

- Animals from suspended officially tuberculosis-free holdings (T3S), which are not disease-free and subject to health measures (T2) and from infected not disease-free holdings (T2.1) in quarantine may be moved only as follows:

- . movement to immediate slaughter under official control if accompanied by a permit for movement for immediate slaughter issued by DSAVR of origin.

- . to a fattening holding E2, duly authorized by the DSAVR of destiny, if such movement is undertaken on the following conditions:

- formal authorization from the DSAVR of origin;

- prior CITT testing with negative results of the animals to be moved, which is designated as a Risk

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Assessment Test (TAR) and is registered in the bovine passports and on PISA.Net.

In 2017 it is foreseen that animals older than 6 weeks entering into fattening holdings will be submitted to tuberculosis tests.

Due to the favorable epidemiological indicators of the Azores, in this region the pre-movement tests (TPM) are exempted when the movements are within the island or inter island (with the exception of the island of S. Miguel).

### 4.4.6 Tests used and sampling and testing schemes including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease (including herd frequency per region, animal coverage in each herd, interpretation rules of the test,...)

*For bovine tuberculosis, please detail how the quality/reliability of the skin-testing is ensured/verified (training and supervision of field veterinarians, recheck of some officially-free herds by the official veterinarians, quality insurance system in force if any, etc. ...)  
Please detail also how the surveillance of bovine tuberculosis is monitored in slaughter houses (Training of vets, monitoring of the lesions submission rates and positivity rates, link with the field vets in case of positive results, etc. ...)*

(max. 32000 chars):

#### a) Tests carried out and interpretation of results

The procedures for carrying out CITT are those laid down in the consolidated version of Directive 64/432/EEC of 26 June 1964.

CITT is considered positive when the difference between avian and bovine tuberculin is more than 4 mm. Animals in which the CITT has yielded doubtful results (difference of more 1 mm and less than 4 mm) must undergo another tuberculin test after a 42 days period. Animals not testing negative in the second test are considered positive in CITT.

The OPP records CITT results and the presence or absence of clinical signs on PISA.Net. DSAVR validates the results for the disease (negative or positive) for each animal and validates or suspends the health status of the holding, as applicable, as already explained.

The quality of CITT is considered a critical point since 2009, when specific training of veterinarians from OPP was implemented in order to ensure that their performance on CITT was properly updated. In 2016, 175 veterinarians had practical training in CITT which is foreseen to continue in 2017.

The work of OPP vets is also subjected to field controls carried by official vet services, including the observation/evaluation of CITT at the farms. A specific official evaluation model is used in these controls. About 5% of field veterinarians each year are checked during their routine work. This evaluation is also applied to holdings of origin of animals that were detected with lesions in slaughterhouses.

Gamma-interferon is occasionally used as a complementary diagnostic test for accelerating the removal of infection in the herds.

#### b) General testing scheme:

- In T3S, T2 and T2.1 herds all bovines over 6 weeks of age are subject to CITT.
- In T3 herds the age of animals subject to CITT is as described at point d)

#### c) Purposes of the application of CITT:

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 1- Officially tuberculosis-free herds (T3):

- As a routine test for maintenance of health status, the animals to be tested being determined by the rules described in the programme;
- As a pre-movement test, whereupon all animals over 6 weeks of age are tested.

### 2- Suspended officially tuberculosis-free herds (T3S):

- following slaughter of a positive animal;
- following a suspect tuberculosis lesion in routine examination in a slaughterhouse;
- as a risk assessment test (TAR) as described at point 4.4.5;

### 3- Non-disease free herds (T2 and T2.1)

- following slaughter of a positive animal;
- as a test to recover higher status;
- as a risk assessment test (TAR) as described at point 4.4.5.

### 4- Non-classified fattening herds (E1) and classified fattening herds (ET3B4L4):

- As testing for classification;
- As a pre-movement test.

### d) Regional differences for the application of the surveillance scheme:

For maintenance of the T3 status, prevalence indicators at county level over the two most recent biennial supervisory periods are evaluated as a measure of risk, and the age of the animals to be tested and the frequency of tests is decided as follows considering data available at this moment (see Annex 1 and 7).

#### 1- DSAVR of Alentejo:

Testing of all animals over 6 weeks of age (infected herds in the two last years exceed 1%) with the exception of DAV Alentejo Litoral, where a prevalence below 0.2% over the two most recent biennial supervisory periods allows the testing of animals over 24 months.

#### 2- DSAVR Norte, DSAVR Centro and DSAVR LVT:

Testing of all animals over 24 months of age (infected herds in the two last years below 0.2%).

However, it was decided to apply the routine testing to animals of 6 weeks of age, for the following specific counties:

DSAVR Norte - Montalegre, Vila Real and Ribeira de Pena;

DSAVR Centro - Castelo Branco, Idanha-a-Nova.

DSAVR LVT - Coruche.

#### 3- Autonomous region of Azores

3.1. Testing of 25% of the animals over 24 months of age (animals between 6 weeks and 24 months of age will be subject to epidemiological surveillance): in the islands of Santa Maria, Graciosa, Pico, Faial, Flores, Corvo, Terceira and S. Jorge.

3.2. Testing of 33.3% of the animals over 24 months of age (animals between 6 weeks and 24 months of age will be subject to epidemiological surveillance): in the island of S. Miguel.

### e) Diagnosis of tuberculosis at sanitary inspection

Meat inspection of bovine animals is performed in approved slaughterhouses by official veterinarians who may be assisted by official auxiliaries.

The official veterinarians and official auxiliaries receive regularly training on meat inspection procedures.

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Furthermore there are several documents that adequately describe what procedures to perform during the post-mortem inspection of animals.

The official veterinarians and official auxiliaries are supervised regularly according to PAIS (Meat Inspection Supervision Plan) to assess compliance with the established procedures.

In slaughterhouses the official veterinarian is always present during the ante mortem and post mortem inspection.

During the reception of live animals, the FBO check the identification papers and movement documents of cattle. The animals from TB not free holdings are identified and inspected taking that information into consideration and samples are collected accordingly.

After a sanitary slaughter of positive TB animals, the official veterinarian fills out a form which describes the lesions found in the animals slaughtered and samples taken for analysis.

The experience of years dealing with tuberculosis lesions gives Portuguese meat inspector veterinarians enough expertise in identifying tuberculosis lesion, which contributes to the high rate of TB positivity in the collection of suspected lesions to be sent to the laboratory. Furthermore some of the parasitic and other diseases included in the differential diagnosis of tuberculosis have been decreasing over time with the general improvement of the sanitary condition and biosecurity of herds. However it is recognised that an improvement of field diagnosis is continuously necessary to avoid cases being identified at the slaughterhouse.

Whenever there is a suspicion of tuberculosis in animals during regular slaughter, the official veterinarian makes a notification of suspected Notifiable Disease (DDO), which is sent to the central and regional services. Data is introduced in SIPACE (the national database for the results of official controls on establishments).

Following a DDO the Regional Services the trace back of the animal is carried out for the determination of the probable herds where infection has occurred and investigation of these herds includes CIIT with the presence of official vets.

### 4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

*Explain also how the vaccination coverage is monitored by the official authorities*

(max. 32000 chars) :

All desensitizing treatment, immunoprophylactic and therapeutic treatment is expressly prohibited.

### 4.4.8 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the holdings involved.

*Please detail also the situation as regard to this disease in the wildlife, and explain the surveillance and control measures in wildlife if any, and the coordination between the stakeholders involved (hunters, farmers, official service labs, vets, etc ...)*

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

(max. 32000 chars) :

During quarantine notice (sequestro) and epidemiological investigations, holders are faced with a range of questions related to biosecurity measures and management which have also informative and educational purposes. Subjects as use of pastures, risk on sharing equipment, and the scope for direct or indirect contact with other herds are referred.

The notification to the owner related to quarantine notice contains instructions related to cleaning and disinfection of the stables and outbuildings, areas and loading points of the materials or substances from animals or been in contact with them, as well as containers, utensils and other objects used by animals. There are also at the web site "codes on good practices on farms" describing biosecurity measures and management, produced by agricultural associations in cooperation with the DGAV.

The over-population of large game animals (deer and wild boar) in some areas of the mainland is identified as one of the critical points in the control of TB, acting these animals as reservoirs for domestic cattle. There is space for improvement in the articulation with the Forestry Authority in order to deal with the over population of large game animals (deer and wild boar).

There is also a specific control plan in large game animals considering the transmission of TB agent. As mentioned in point 3 of the eradication programme for 2017, the Notice (Edital), in force since April 2011, and defines the area of epidemiological risk for tuberculosis for the largest game animals, according to the distribution of these animals in the country. This area includes several counties of DSAVR Centro and DSAVR Alentejo.

The main aspects of this Notice are:

- In all big game hunting activities a veterinarian should be present;
- In all hunted animals an initial examination must be conducted, made by the veterinarian, to ensure: meat safety, protection of hunters and other people involved
- specific conditions were publicized trough a good practice manual
- ensure correct and safe disposal of the by-products of hunting;
- Whenever tuberculosis suspected lesions are observed, samples are collected for laboratory diagnosis (histopathological and bacteriological examination).

All game initiatives should be previously reported to regional veterinary services, indicating the veterinary in charge of all the procedures involved (initial exam, sample collection, ensure correct disposal of by-products, final reports on each game activity).

Specific training courses were carried out in order to prepare veterinarians for the inspection tasks.

Furthermore in the defined risk area cattle owners are advised to reinforce biosecurity measures in order to keep their cattle separated from game animals developing several strategies in order to ensure that feeding and watering places are not used by both cattle and game animals. Some municipalities and hunters associations took an important role in promoting information and debate on the implementation of the safeguard measures and improvement of field structures to facilitate the initial exam.

### *4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease*

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

*A description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals and detailed reference to the Union legislation provisions (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around infected holding). A definition of a suspicion and of a confirmation should be provided, with detailed measures implemented in both situation and how the herd is requalified as free after a positive result. Detailed information should also be provided as regard the epidemiological investigations done, and the additional laboratory tests foreseen (culture, PCR, IFGamma, etc ...). Please mention if national guidelines are available.*

(max. 32000 chars) :

When animals on an officially tuberculosis-free holding test positive, DSAVR are informed and trigger a set of actions including the suspension of holdings' health classification, the issuing of a quarantine order (sequestro), the marking and preparation for the slaughter and compensation of positive animal(s) (within 15 days) and the conduction of an epidemiological survey.

The main measures are the following:

a) Prohibition on moving susceptible animals to and from holdings by imposing a quarantine wherever animals with a positive reaction are identified in officially disease-free (T3) herds. This restriction remains in place until the herd has regained its status. Consequently all T3S, T2 and T2.1 herds are under restrictions (sanitary sequestro).

b) Compulsory slaughter (sanitary slaughter) of all animals testing positive under the supervision of the official services and with appropriate compensation for their owners. Animals are slaughtered no later than 30 days following official notification of the owner. For 2017, we intend to maintain the objective of having 75% of animals slaughtered no later than 15 days after their owners are officially notified. The destination of the carcass is determined by the sanitary inspector of the slaughterhouse, depending on the lesions observed.

DSAVRs enter the slaughtered animal's data in PISA.Net and inform the OPPs so that these may assist with the subsequent checks.

c) After animals from an infected holding have been unloaded, the means of transport are cleaned and disinfected with officially approved disinfectants in line with the codes of good practice defined.

d) In order to clarify positive results, samples are always taken from animals subject to sanitary slaughter for the purpose of laboratory (bacteriological) analysis, except where they come from infected herds (T2.1).

e) Payment of compensation for sanitary slaughter of animals.

f) On imposition the quarantine order, the herd owner is instructed to clean and disinfect sheds and annexes, loading areas and places, materials or substances derived from the animals or that have been in contact with them, and the containers, utensils and other objects used by the animals.

In herds confirmed as infected, the owners are instructed to:

- ensure that milk from positive animals may only be used by animals from the same holding after undergoing suitable heat treatment, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of 29 April 2004;
- ensure that milk from negative animals is prevented from leaving the holding, except where it has undergone suitable heat treatment, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of 29 April 2004;
- destroy by incineration or burial, after treatment with officially approved disinfectant solution, the straw, bedding and any other materials or substances that have been in contact with infected animals;
- prevent the use, without appropriate treatment, of manure from infected sheds or any other quarters used by the animals.

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

A system is established for the verification of cleaning and disinfection by OPP or the official veterinarian, after the slaughter of positive animals or after total slaughter, prior to reintroduction of animals.

g) An epidemiological investigation is carried out by the local veterinary services, if it has not been performed, wherever the presence of *M. bovis* is confirmed through isolation thereof in a bacteriological examination. The programme's objective is that this survey be carried out within 15 days of the result being made available. The Epidemiological Enquiry (IE) requires the characterization of the holding, the investigation of possible sources of infection including introduction of animals, contacts at pasture and possible contacts with wildlife. It also investigates all herds that have contacts with the herd in question. There are procedures established for the IE carried (mod 758/DGAV). The IE requires the characterization of the holding, the investigation of possible sources of infection including introduction of animals, contacts at pasture and possible contacts with wildlife. It also investigates all herds that have contacts with the herd in question.

Non-compliances identified are subjected to penalties and contact herds have to be controlled.

h) In addition to these measures, and following the epidemiological surveys carried out by the DSAVR, where deemed necessary in the light of risk assessment, epidemiological related holdings are investigated and recommendations made on the maintenance and stepping up of biosafety measures and, if necessary, CITT testing.

i) The follow up of positive herds starts 42 days following sanitary slaughter - all cattle in the herd over 6 months of age undergo the IDT. The result of this check and the result of the bacteriological examinations of the samples collected during the slaughter on health grounds determine the implementation and frequency of subsequent checks, as well as whether the status is maintained or altered.

j) The use of total slaughter/depopulation of outbreaks, when necessary, as it is laid down in Decree-Law No 79/2011 of 20 June. DGAV may determine this measure based on the risk assessment of specific situations, according to the following criteria:

- When there is no improvement in the health qualification of an infected herd or an epidemiological unit, in the last 12 months.
- When *M. bovis* has been isolated.
- When, in certain epidemiological conditions of a geographical area, it is the most appropriate measure to improve the situation.
- When it is not possible to implement any other animal health measure.

The proposal for depopulation, which is a sanitary decision performed by official veterinary regional services (DSAVR), is always followed with two documents:

- The epidemiological inquiry;
- An expressed commitment of the owner regarding its compliance with the "waiting period before restocking" and with the expressed conditions for restocking.

In the event of slaughter of the entire herd and the corresponding depopulation, holders are obliged to undertake the disinfection of the holding (initial and final) and the equipment, first removing all organic material and then washing the premises in which animals were housed. These procedures are supervised by the OPPs and validated by the DSAVRs and the holder signs a commitment to comply with them as a condition for repopulation.

The expenditure relating to total slaughter includes: slaughter, average value per km from the holding to the slaughterhouse(s), the cost of the disposal of carcasses and the cleaning and disinfection of vehicles.

### 4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

(max. 32000 chars) :

The respective compensation is paid to the owner pursuant to Order No 205/2000 of 5 April and Joint Order No 530/2000 of 16 May 2000.

The compensation payable is calculated as the sum of several indices according to how applicable these are to each case - see Annex 4.

In cases of slaughter of an entire herd the compensation paid related not only to positive animals but to all exposed and cohabiting animals, too.

In Azores the compensation for the slaughter of animals is awarded in accordance with the provisions of regional legislation of the Regional Secretariat of Agriculture and Environment of the Regional Government, published annually.

The co-financing will be established annually also in a Grant Decision.

### 4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

*Please indicate also when the last FVO audit has taken place and provide a table listing the recommendations and the actions taken by the national authorities to this regard.*

*Please mention if a Task Force subgroup visit has taken place and the state of play as regards the implementation of the recommendations suggested if any.*

(max. 32000 chars) :

The different authorities involved in the programme have well defined profiles in PISA.Net and their entries on the database make for systematic assessment and monitoring of the measures taken by the DSAVRs.

The definition of the information circuits and respective destinations also monitors and standardises the quality of the information produced.

In monitoring the implementation of the rules of the programme DGAV develops supervisory and control measures at several levels and diagnosis in live animals and the withdrawal of positive animals (sanitary slaughter) have been defined as decisive risk factors for the status of herds and reduction of levels of infection.

The sample to be monitored is defined in light of the resources available and the risk assessment and the checks in question are carried out with pre-determined targets.

The supervisory measures aim to promote compliance with the deadlines for slaughter while identifying areas for improvement.

The control measures envisage CITT testing and compliance with the deadlines for re-inspection in infected herds and identifies different degrees on non-conformity and of positive findings.

The results of the checks carried out are reported to the responsible units and bodies and, if necessary, corrective measures are requested.

Checks are also carried out in movements of herds subject to restrictions on movement (quarantined). Those checks are carried out in situ when and as decided by the DSAVRs or by the SNIRA database at a determined frequency.

Special control teams belonging to agriculture services also undertake checks on 3% of holdings for the purposes of check proper identification of animals in the SNIRA system, supporting documentary evidence of purchase or sale of animals and conformity of the records in stock books and databases.

In Azores the direction of Veterinary Services prepares quarterly technical reports of activities, which contains data on the Program Health of the Region, informing the various islands.

Half-yearly meetings are held with all Agrarian Development Services Island and submission of the

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

report to the National Veterinary Authority simultaneously with the semi-annual and annual technical report.

Non-compliances are subject to penalties.

Globally the activities of the programme are controlled as following:

- Regular controls: data on filed work is entered by OPP on a national data base (PISA.net) – DSAVR control the compliance with annual checkings and suspend free status of holdings and advise OPP when necessary.
- Positive/Infected herd's controls: repeated checkings of positive/infected herds are monitored in what regards the compliance of intervals between IDTC after slaughter of positive animals. This is carried out in a continuous way, along the programme, whenever a status is suspended.
- Slaughter of positive animals: sanitary slaughter are directly organised by the official vet service which personally mark the animals and organise the schedule of transport to abattoir.
- General movement control: the electronic database issue movement permits in accordance with the updated sanitary classification of holdings and presence of valid pre-movement test.
- Compliance with movement restrictions: these are assured through the blocking of permissions for issuing of movement permits in the electronic data base.
- The quality of execution of IDTC: regular field checks are carried out in 5% of veterinarians and follow-up of positive/infected herds are also controlled in field visits by official veterinarians using a formal assessment process, with check list, reporting and recommendations.
- Controls of cleaning and disinfection: these controls are routinely applied before restocking in case of total slaughter. New procedures are being implemented, for controls on cleaning and disinfection following partial slaughter in infected farms. Specific recommendations are issued by the official veterinarians and OPP veterinarian will make the verification of compliance with these requests. Lifting of restrictions is conditioned to this control of cleaning and disinfection. In Azores, instructions in this issue have been given by the Region Competent Authority to the veterinary services involved in the programme.

## 5. Benefits of the programme

*A description is provided of the benefits of the programme on the economical and animal and public health points of view.*

*Describe*

- progress expected compared to the situation of the disease in the previous years, in line with the objectives and expected results
- cost efficiency of the programme including management costs

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Benefits and costs reduction of several natures arrive from the success of the programme. Benefits include the reduction barriers to free trade and the elimination of an important zoonotic agent. The increase of areas of officially tuberculosis-free status encourages livestock production, permits conservation of genetic stock, provides grounds for fixing populations and draws on the pooling of efforts for the common good with socio-economic benefits at the level of the different regions and of the country.

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

The increase in the number of officially disease-free herds reduces the costs of successive visits to herds, the number of tests in animals, the analyses to be carried out on slaughtered animals, the rejections at slaughterhouses and losses arising from the restriction of movement on health grounds.

These benefits and cost reduction make the investment in a programme like this one extremely positive. The amounts forecast at point 8 were based on the prices in force in 2016, which may change in 2017.

# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## 7. Targets

The blocks 7.1.1, 7.1.2.1, 7.1.2.2, 7.2, 7.3.1 and 7.3.2 are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

### 7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

#### 7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2017**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
DSAVR N	IDTC	Bovines	Skin test	Eradication	302 000	<b>X</b>
DSAVR N	Histopatologia	Bovines	organs	confirmation of suspected cases	120	<b>X</b>
DSAVR N	Bacteriologia	Bovines	organs	confirmation of suspected cases	120	<b>X</b>
DSAVR C	IDTC	Bovines	Skin test	Eradication	145 000	<b>X</b>
DSAVR C	Histopatologia	Bovines	organs	confirmation of suspected cases	35	<b>X</b>
DSAVR C	Bacteriologia	Bovines	organs	confirmation of suspected cases	35	<b>X</b>
DSAVR C	Gama interferão	Bovines	serum	Complementary test	70	<b>X</b>

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

DSAVR LVT	IDTC	Bovines	Skin test	Eradication	150 000	X
DSAVR LVT	Histopatologia	Bovines	organs	confirmation of suspected cases	13	X
DSAVR LVT	Bacteriologia	Bovines	organs	confirmation of suspected cases	13	X
DSAVR ALT	IDTC	Bovines	Skin test	Eradication	655 000	X
DSAVR ALT	Histopatologia	Bovines	organs	confirmation of suspected cases	220	X
DSAVR ALT	Bacteriologia	Bovines	organs	confirmation of suspected cases	220	X
DSAVR ALT	Gama Interferão	Bovines	serum	Complementary test	80	X
AÇORES	IDTC	Bovines	Skin test	Eradication	50 000	X
AÇORES	Histopatologia	Bovines	organs	confirmation of suspected cases	20	X
AÇORES	Bacteriologia	Bovines	organs	confirmation of suspected cases	20	X
AÇORES	Gama interferão	Bovines	serum	Complementary test	100	X
<b>Total</b>					1 303 066	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

### 7.1.2 *Targets on testing herds and animals*

#### 7.1.2.1 *Targets on testing herds*

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 7.1.2.1 *Targets on the testing of herds for year :* **2017**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Target indicators			
									Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence	
DSAVR N	Bovines	21 000	21 000	20 000	22	16	1	4,55	95,24	0,11	0,08	<b>X</b>
DSAVR C	Bovines	8 500	8 500	8 000	9	6	1	11,11	94,12	0,11	0,08	<b>X</b>
DSAVR LVT	Bovines	2 200	2 200	1 800	5	3	0	0	81,82	0,28	0,17	<b>X</b>
DSAVR ALT	Bovines	4 500	4 500	4 400	48	44	3	6,25	97,78	1,09	1	<b>X</b>
AÇORES	Bovines	7 210	1 649	1 649	2	2	0	0	100	0,12	0,12	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		43 410	37 849	35 849	86	71	5	5	94,72	0,24	0,2	
									<b>Add a new row</b>			

### 7.1.2.2 *Targets on testing animals*

### 7.1.2.2 *Targets on the testing of animals for year :*

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		Target indicators		
							Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	
DSAVR N	Bovine	327 000	302 000	296 000	296 000	83	83	100	98,01	0,03	X
DSAVR C	Bovine	155 000	145 000	142 000	142 000	22	22	30	97,93	0,02	X
DSAVR LVT	Bovine	158 000	148 000	147 000	147 000	100	100	110	99,32	0,07	X
DSAVR ALT	Bovine	665 000	655 000	644 000	644 000	330	330	450	98,32	0,05	X
AÇORES	Bovine	272 930	43 097	43 097	43 097	5	5	8	100	0,01	X
<b>Total</b>		1 577 930	1 293 097	1 272 097	1 272 097	540	540	698	98,38	0,04	
								<b>Add a new row</b>			

### 7.2 *Targets on qualification of herds and animals*

#### *Targets on qualification of herds and animals*

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 7.2 *Targets on qualification of herds and animals for year :* **2017**

		Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme																
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Expected unknown		Expected not free or not free from disease		Last check positive		Last check negative		Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended		Expected free from disease		Expected officially free from disease		
Region	Animal species	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
DSAVR N	Bovines	17 000	302 000	0	0	2	30	16	256	22	325	0	0	16 960	301 389			<b>X</b>
DSAVR C	Bovines	6 000	145 000	0	0	0	0	7	110	24	400	0	0	5 969	144 490			<b>X</b>
DSAVR LVT	Bovines	1 100	148 000	0	0	0	0	2	204	18	1 770	0	0	1 080	146 026			<b>X</b>
DSAVR ALT	Bovines	4 400	655 000	0	0	9	891	39	3 742	31	2 950	0	0	4 321	647 417			<b>X</b>
AÇORES	Bovines	1 649	43 097	0	0	0	0	2	76	2	76	0	0	1 645	42 945			<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		30 149	1 293 097	0	0	11	921	66	4 388	97	5 521	0	0	29 975	1 282 267			
												<b>Add a new row</b>						

### 7.3 *Targets on vaccination or treatment*

#### 7.3.1 *Targets on vaccination or treatment*

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 7.3.1 *Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :* **2017**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
				Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	Number of adults expected to be vaccinated	Number of young animals expected to be vaccinated	
Portugal	Bovines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
							<b>Add a new row</b>			

### 7.3.2 *Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife*

### 7.3.2 *Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year :* **2017**

Region	Square km	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme			
		Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign	Expected number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
Portugal	0	0	0	0	<b>X</b>

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

<b>Total</b>		0		0	
			<b>Add a new row</b>		

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 8.2. Financial informaton

#### 1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays?  
(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

(max. 32000 chars):

#### Continent

The diagnostic tests on holdings are carried out by authorised private veterinarians of the livestock producers' associations (OPP) under the supervision of DGAV.

Tuberculins are purchased by DGAV.

The technical programmes, submitted by OPP, are approved and paid by DGAV.

#### Azores

In Santa Maria, Terceira, Graciosa, S. Jorge, Faial, Flores and Corvo islands, only official authorized vets perform the tuberculin tests and those are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget);

In S. Miguel and Pico islands, the Official Veterinary Services have protocols firmed with Farmers Associations and are those private vets that perform the tuberculin tests. Tuberculins are purchased by Veterinary Official Services with state budget, that also pays one amount to these associations for each test

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

performed, based on the protocols.

Blood samples to Gama Interferon tests and organs to histopathological e bacteriological tests are performed by Official Vets.

Sampling equipment to Gama interferon and histopathological tests is provided by the official laboratory (Veterinary Regional Laboratory of Azores - LRVA) who tests the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget) - farmers don't have any expense with tests included in Official Eradication Plans.

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays?  
(e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

*(max. 32000 chars):*

### Continent

The national reference laboratory INIAV, I.P. is responsible for the post-mortem diagnosis (histopathology and bacteriological tests on suspicious tuberculosis lesions samples) and Gama interferon test. The testing costs are paid by DGAV.

### Azores

It is an Official Veterinarian Regional Laboratory (LRVA) who performs the Gama Interferon and histopathological samples testing ; costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget.

Bacteriological tests are executed in the National Official Laboratory (INIAV) and the invoices are paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget).

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?  
(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,  
or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

(max. 32000 chars):

Continent

Compensation is paid by a public institute (IFAP).

Azores

Regional part of the compensation is paid by the Regional level of the state veterinary services.

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?

(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

(max. 32000 chars):

The vaccination is not allowed in Portugal.

e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

(max. 32000 chars):

Continent

Other essential measures like the collection of suspicious tuberculosis lesions samples by official vets and the transport to the abattoir of positive animals are paid by DGAV.

Animal identification and disinfection of holdings resulting from the slaughter of positive animals are paid by the farmers.

Other measures included clinical exam of animals, issuing of certification and movement documents, desinsectization and issuing of the respective

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

certificating documents. These are executed by private veterinarians, most of them from the OPP, paid by the farmers.

Azores

All measures and equipment/services are paid by the regional state veterinary services

### 2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

*The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:*

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

*Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75% (max 32000 characters)*

According to Eurostat data, in Portugal the gross national income per inhabitant is less than 90% of the European average, and that is why it is proposed a 75% co-financing for all costs referred to in 8.1

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

*yes*

*no*

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# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

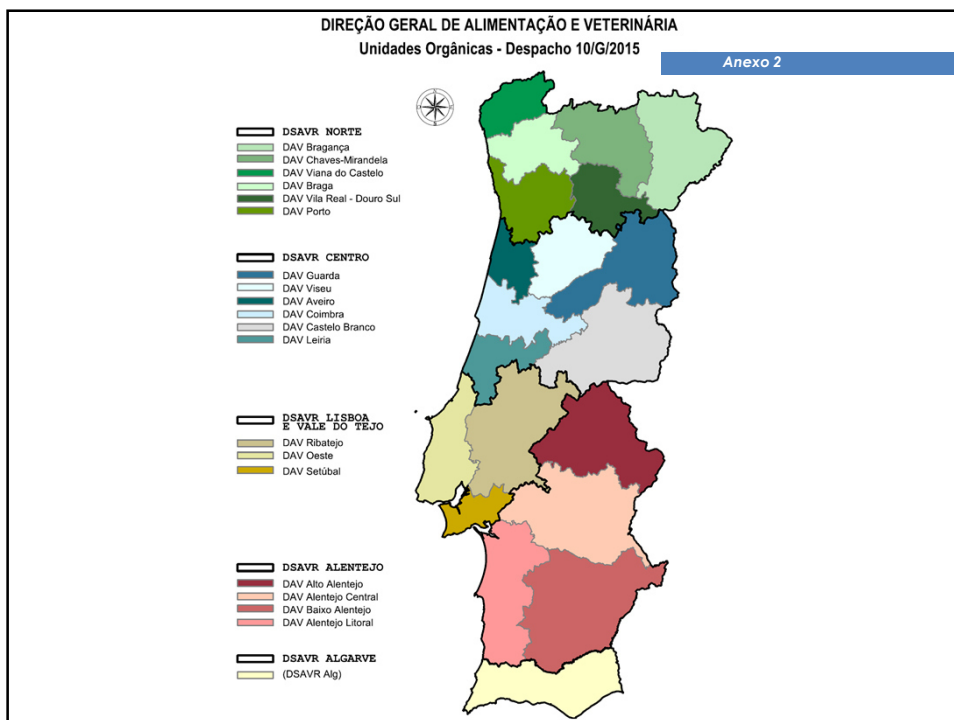
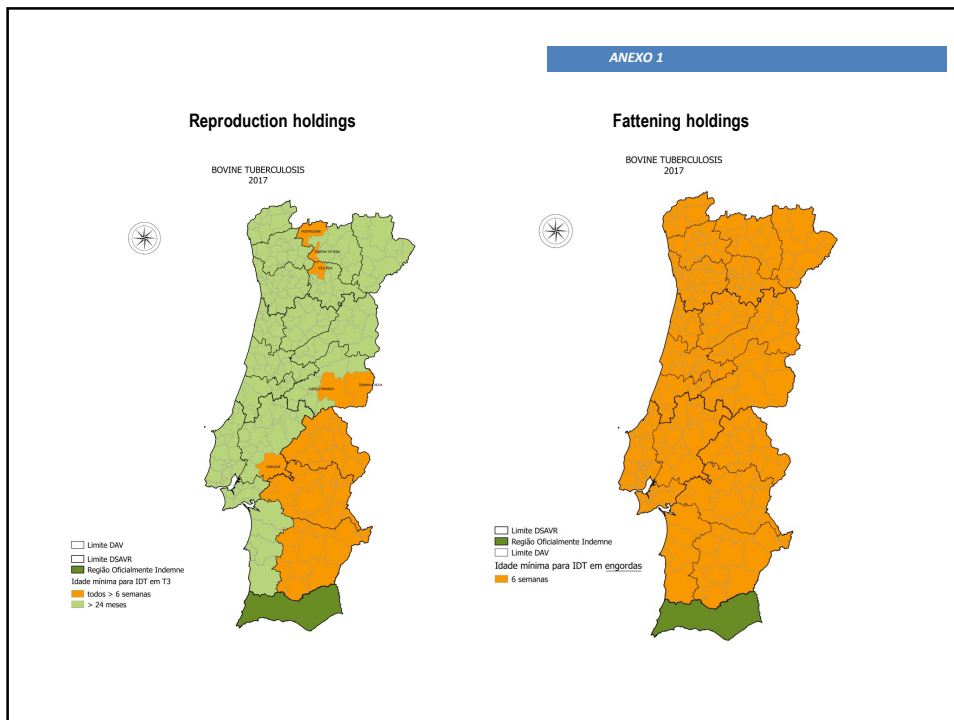
## Attachments

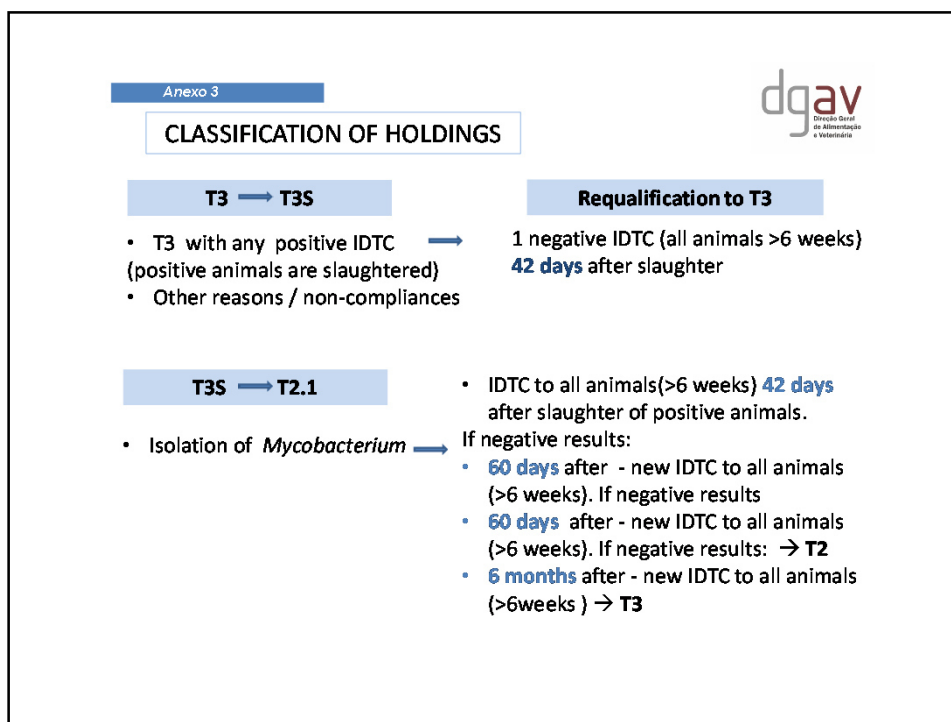
### IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

## List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
	Anexos TB 2017_05012017.pdf	AnexosTB2017_05012017.pdf	874 kb
		Total size of attachments :	874 kb





**ANEXO 4**

**Ponto 4.4.10**

**Quadro referente às medidas e termos da legislação relativamente à compensação dos animais abatidos**

**Indemnização por abate sanitário de bovinos**

a) Valor base (carne) – peso da carcaça, deduzido de 2% de enxugo multiplicado pelo valor da indemnização (1,96€/Kg).

b) Aptidão da exploração (valor em €):

Categoria / aptidão	Leite	Carne / misto		
		Autóctone	Exótico	Cruzada
Vaca < 6 anos	698,32	748,20	548,68	299,28
Vaca >6 < 8 anos	349,16	498,80	374,10	224,46
Vaca >8 < 10 anos	-	498,80	274,34	149,64
Bovino de trabalho até 6 anos (**)	-	748,20	-	-
Novilho > 20 meses	149,64	174,52	149,64	149,64
Novilho 12 a 20 meses	174,52	199,52	174,52	174,52
Novilha > 12 < 18 meses	349,16	374,10	299,28	224,46
Novilha gestante (*)	423,98	448,92	374,10	299,28
Novilho 8 a 12 meses	199,52	224,46	199,52	199,52
Novilha 8 a 12 meses	249,40	274,34	224,46	224,46
Vitelo (a) 3 a 8 meses	124,70	149,64	124,70	124,70
Vitelo(a) até 3 meses	99,76	124,70	99,76	99,76

(\*) Certificado pelo médico veterinário inspetor sanitário

(\*\*) Certificado a emitir pela DSVR, onde ateste que a única utilização é a produção de trabalho.

c) Valor zootécnico – os animais inscritos em livro genealógico ou registo zootécnico recebem ainda uma majoração de 15% sobre o montante a que se refere a alínea b), mediante apresentação de documentação comprovativa emitida pela entidade reconhecida.

Anexo 5

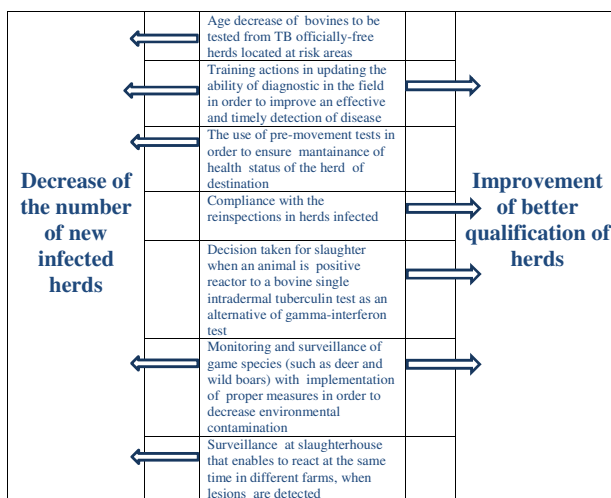
**STRATEGY FOR THE USE OF GAMMA-INTERFERON**

As described in point 3, the gamma-interferon is a complementary diagnostic test apply in the following situations:

DECISION TO USE GAMMA-INTERFERON	HERD HEALTH STATUS
As an alternative to total slaughter on herds with chronic positivity in the IDTC (*)	Infected herds
Faced with high% positive results in the test of IDTC (*) on a single herd test.	Officially free herds and not officially free herds.
Faced with doubtful results in the race IDTC (*)	Officially free herds

(\*) Compare intradermatuberculinisation test

Anexo 6



## Anexo 7

**Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Programme Strategy 2017**

There will be a different approach for the fattening herds that is described in the table below:

Type of holdings	Testing policy for animals
Reproductive Holdings	According to risk assessment in each region made from epidemiological indicators (% of infected farms), recorded in the two most recent biennial supervisory periods
Fattening Holdings	All bovines older than 6 weeks of age

As mentioned in point 3, the system is based on testing all bovines over the age of 6 weeks, however, in officially tuberculosis free herds, according to risk assessment in each region made from epidemiological indicators (% of infected farms), recorded in the two most recent biennial supervisory periods, testing policy is the following:

Holdings	% of infected herds at each of the last two years	Animals tested
Reproductive Holdings	< 0,2%	All bovines older than 24 months of age
	> 0,2%	All bovines older than 6 weeks of age

## Anexo 8

